The Balance,

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Hudson,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1808.

EDITOR's CLOSET.

"Be just, and fear not."

Rights of Freemen.

Throughout the New-England states, the people are assembling in town meetings, in some cases under the authority of the select men, and in others of their own accord, to petition the president to relax his determination respecting the permanency of the embargo. We have heretofore published the leading addresses from Vermont and Massachusetts; and we here present the first from Connecticut —

At a Town Meeting legally warned and holden in New-Haven, *on the 29th day of August*, 1808.

The hon. *Elizur Goodrich* was chosen moderator.

VOTED, That *Elias Shipman*, *Noah Webster*, *David Daggett*, *Jonathan Ingersoll*, and *Thomas Painter*, Esq'rs. be a Committee to prepare an Address to be presented to the President of the United States, praying for a Modification or Suspension of the Embargo Laws—After a short recess the foregoing Committee reported as follows, *viz.*

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, *President of the United States, the Memorial of the inhabitants of the town of* New-Haven, *in legal meeting assembled, respectfully represents,*—

That your memorialists, uniformly attached to the principles of a free republican government, and firmly persuaded of the necessity and propriety of submitting to all measures adopted in the exercise of its constitutional powers, have yielded a faithful obedience to the several laws imposing an embargo on the commerce of the United States. Although some of us may have questioned the necessity, the policy, and even the constitutionality of the measure, yet in confidence that the prohibition would not be of long duration, we have submitted to severe privations and numerous embarrassments, with that spirit of patience and subordination, which ever characterize good citizens. Belonging to a state whose ardent patriotism is attested by her uncommon exertions, during the struggle for independence, and whose public spirit has ever been manifested by a prompt compliance with all the laws and requisitions of the National Government; whose love of freedom is instinctive, and whose subordination to constitutional laws is as cheerful, as it is habitual; we cannot be suspected of any indisposition to make every necessary sacrifice of private interest, to vindicate the honor, and maintain the independence of the United States.

But in the present condition of the United States, when most distressing private sufferings are aggravated by the prospect of augmented evils and public calamities, we believe it the duty of the citizens of this country, to avail themselves of their constitutional right to petition for a redress of grievances. Even admitting the policy of a temporary embargo, for the purpose of collecting the property and seamen of the United States, into our own ports, and apprizing the merchants of the hazards to which their property must be exposed, under the unwarrantable decrees of France and Great-Britain, we are not satisfied that reasons now exist to justify a continuance of this restraint. To many parts of the world, commerce may now be carried on with as much safety as at any time within the last fifteen years,—a period in which the trade of the United States has been unusually profitable. It is not easy to understand, why the peculiar hazards, to which our trade to *some parts* of Europe is exposed, should operate to justify an entire restraint of our commerce with *other countries*, in which no such hazard is incurred, —still more difficult is it to comprehend, why the protection of our seamen and property on the ocean, should be alledged as a reason for a total prohibition of our inland trade, to neighboring States, which is exposed to no hazard at all.

It is the unquestionable right and duty of government, to protect the property of its citizens, whenever this can be done, without a sacrifice of more important public interests; but when the risk of voyages is known, we suppose it far more expedient to leave the merchant and underwriter to estimate the risk, than for government to interfere. But whatever may be the risk, we are persuaded that the losses to be incurred by a free trade, would be an incomparably less public evil, than a total prohibition of foreign commerce. The business of this country was suddenly arrested, during a state of prosperity. Contracts of various kinds had been made for the purchase and sale of commodities, in expectation that the customary business of our citizens would be continued, and enable the contracting parties to fulfil their engagements. The sudden interruption of trade has disabled many of our citizens to perform their contracts. Numerous bankruptcies in every part of the country, the ruin of honest industrious men, the distress of families, the loss of shipping, the want of occupation among many classes of people, followed by idleness and immoral habits, and furnishing excuses for neglecting to fulfil contracts, thus impairing the sense of moral obligation, with private embarrassments too numerous to be recited in detail, constitute a mass of evils, which, in our opinion, claim from government a speedy relaxation of the present restraints on commerce.

Nor can we forbear to mention the extreme rigor of the laws imposing these restraints, which not only subject our coasting trade to unusual perplexities, but expose our citizens to enormous forfeitures, for trivial violations of law, and even for unintentional offences. The powers vested in officers of the customs, of seizing vessels and boats on mere suspicion of being engaged in illegal trade, are highly alarming to a free people; as such powers are liable to enormous abuses, and are, in our opinion, utterly repugnant to the spirit of a free constitution.

To all these evils, which are now felt by our citizens, we may add most extensive future prejudice and losses, by a diversion of the trade of foreign nations from its usual channels. Nations accustomed to receive supplies of commodities from the United States, will be compelled to open a trade with other nations, which can furnish the same articles; and in some instances, such treaties and commercial regulations will be formed with our rivals, hereafter to deprive us of some of our best markets. In such cases the continuance of the embargo may occasion an irreparable injury to the commerce of the United States.

Nor can we, in justice to ourselves, overlook the condition of Spain, Portugal and their dependencies, which now offer an interesting spectacle to the real friends of National Independence. Recollecting the sufferings of the American people, while combating for their rights and a free government, and comparing the perilous condition of this country in 1775, with that of Spain and Portugal at this moment, rising in mass to resist the power of the mighty conqueror of France, we feel, and we think it a duty to express, a lively interest in the success of their efforts. Their struggles *may* check the enormous strides of that conqueror, whose gigantic grasp has already embraced the greatest portion of Europe, and may, if unrestrained, extend to other parts of the globe. It is impossible, as it would be unnatural, for freemen, who duly appreciate the advantages of *self-government*, not to wish that the citizens of those countries may have the benefit of supplies from the United States. Nor can we see any reasonable objection to a restoration of our trade to Spain and Portugal, since the rescinding of the British orders, with regard to those countries, has varied the state of things, and removed a great part of the hazard, which existed when the embargo was laid.

We are disposed to foster the growth of manufactures in this country, as the means of rendering our citizens less dependent on

foreign nations for articles of consumption. But in a country containing immense tracts of uncultivated land, we cannot help questioning the policy of attempting to force into existence manufacturing establishments, which are less congenial to the habits of our people than agricultural pursuits. As far as such establishments are necessary, and adapted to our state of society, we apprehend they will best thrive with an unrestricted commerce, which will furnish capital for the purpose, and open free channels for exporting our surplus productions.

Another consideration, in our apprehension, of serious moment, is, that a continuance of the embargo, will be inevitably followed by smuggling to an unlimited extent. A frontier of more than two thousand miles in length, a great part of which is unguarded, presents opportunities to evade the laws, which no vigilance of government can prevent; and the temptations which the high price of foreign commodities, and the power of introducing them without the payment of duties, will offer, will we apprehend, defeat every effort of government to render the embargo, for any length of time, effectual.

We highly applaud the policy which seeks to preserve the peace of the United States, and prevent the desolating calamities of war, which the people of Europe are so frequently doomed to suffer; But the ocean is the common high-way of nations, evidently intended for the free indiscriminate use of all which chuse to occupy it for an interchange of commodities; and it becomes a question of serious importance, whether any nation ought to surrender the use of this right, whenever other nations see fit to lay it under illegal restraints. The history of man evinces that a nation which does not respect itself, is never respected; and that nation is doubly exposed to aggression, which wants the will or the power to repel them. To shrink from danger is to create or increase it; as weakness never fails to invite, and timidity, to encourage insults; while every improper concession of rights, offers a new incentive to further encroachment.—We confidently hope that the mutual surrender of unimportant claims by the governments of both continents, and a spirit of conciliation, will still preserve peace between nations which have every motive for peace, and whose interest demands an unrestrained freedom of commerce. Nor can we at present see any reason to believe that a removal of the embargo, and a consequent free trade from the United States, will give a just cause of offence to any foreign nation, or tend, in the least, to expose our country to the calamities of war.

In every view of this subject, your memorialists conceive a continuance of the embargo to be as distressing as it is impolitic, and far *more injurious* to our *own people* than to any *other nation*. We therefore request, that in pursuance of the powers vested in the President of the United States, by an act of Congress for that purpose, the operation of the several laws imposing an embargo, may be immediately suspended.

Elias Shipman, Noah Webster, Jonathan Ingersoll, David Daggett, Thomas Painter, Committee.
New-Haven, August 29, 1808.

Voted, That the foregoing report of the committee be approved and accepted, and the selectmen be directed to sign the same and transmit a copy to the President of the United States.

Voted, That if the President should not see fit to suspend the operation of the laws laying an embargo, before the meeting of Congress, the selectmen be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing Memorial, to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with such alterations of the stile of address at the beginning and of the petition at the close, as shall be suitable in a Memorial to be presented to the respective houses of Congress.

Voted, That the selectmen transmit a copy of the foregoing proceedings of this town to the selectmen of the several towns in this County, and to the selectmen of all the county towns in this State, with a request that they would transmit a copy to the selectmen of the several towns in their respective Counties.

A true copy of record,
Attest, ELISHA MUNSON, *Clerk.*

Balance Remarks.

We could hardly have thought, that professed republicans, men boasting their regard for the sovereignty of the people, could have had the impudence to condemn these proceedings. Yet such has been the case. Democrats, men distinguished for their clamors, their unruly and unorganized meetings—nay, the very men who are now endeavoring to palm a president upon the United States, on the factious ground that he was nominated by a secret cabal at Washington—these very men are now condemning the federalists and real republicans, for assembling in a legal, peaceable and orderly manner, to vote a respectful address to the president, stating their grievances, and asking an amelioration of their sufferings.

Democratic inconsistency has become proverbial, else it might be advisable to take some pains to shew it in this instance. Mr. Jefferson's partizans attempt to justify his measures, by the stale pretence that they are extremely popular—that a great majority of the people approve them, &c. and as a proof of this approbation, they refer us to the addresses of democratic legislatures, of democratic meetings and caucusses, and the language of democratic presses. And these addresses are called patriotic, loyal, &c. But the moment the people assemble in legal town meetings to express their opinions, and to undeceive the president, in the most respectful manner, then they are denounced by the tools of administration, as a band of factious traitors, villains, tories, and partizans of Great Britain. Gross, abominable inconsistency!

It is yet to be seen, whether Mr. Jefferson will ever answer one of these petitions. Would to God that his contemptuous silence were the worst indignity that they must meet with. One would deem this sufficient. But no! The base, the hireling tribe who print for the Administration, are let loose to worry, to abuse and insult the oppressed people of our New-England states, because they ask some alleviation for their sufferings!

But we shall be told that Mr. Jefferson is not responsible for the conduct and language of the democratic printers—that he can neither controul nor govern their presses—that they act independently of him. Yes, this excuse will be offered for the idol of democracy. Happy would it be for our country, were this excuse a valid one.—We will state a familiar case:—A master owns a servant—the servant is a thief, and robs a henroost. He does this without the directions of his master—the master therefore is not responsible. But if it turns out afterwards that the master took his servant apart, and instead of reprimanding him for his villany, told him, "I approve of what you have done, and as a proof of it, I will continue you in my employ, and make you a present of this"—(putting a dollar into the servant's hand)—the master will appear, in our humble opinion, not a whit better than the servant—he will, in fact, be looked upon as ....every thing but an honest man.—Well, we admit that Mr. Jefferson is not responsible for the conduct of his printers. They publish what they please, without his knowledge or privity. But, mark—does he reprimand them for their villany? Does he aught to discountenance them?—Nay, does he not openly reward them? Does he not encourage them in their iniquity? Does he not bestow on the basest rascals in the pack, commissions in his new army? Every body can answer these questions; and having done so, we leave them to draw their own conclusions.

Glorious News!

New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island have chosen federal members to Congress—in New-Hampshire, the majority is said to be rising 3000—in Rhode-Island, 434.—We have very flattering intelligence from Vermont, North and South-Carolina. Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

From the Boston Gazette.

Summary of Spanish News.

On Saturday, arrived the fast sailing ship Arcturus, capt. Main, in 48 days from St. Sebastians. Among the passengers in this ship, came P. R. Livingston, Esq. who is the bearer of several sets of dispatches from the French government to our own. Mr. Livingston reports, that a few days before he sailed, he was at Bayonne, where a private interview took place between the French Emperor and himself;—that on taking leave, he was intrusted by the Emperor, with a *verbal message* to the President of the United States; but which he was not now at liberty to communicate. It is understood, however, that the French Decrees, against neutral Commerce, were not to be relaxed at present; of this we have ample evidence in the subjoined list of condemnations. No American vessels had been released under Murat's decree.

The general complexion of affairs in Spain, is said, by several of the passengers, to be highly flattering;—that no doubts were entertained of the final success of the Spanish patriots;—that the armies were filling up with great alacrity;—that arms and ammunition were continually arriving, and the collected force, when arranged and supplied with military stores, would far exceed any force or body of men, Bonaparte could bring against them; that at present

the steps of the Spaniards, were precautionary, although in every instance, where they have been brought into action, they have succeeded in repelling or destroying their enemies.—The following summary, presents a number of instances of this valor and intrepidity. It was furnished by one of the passengers in the Arcturus, and may be relied on as containing facts:

All the provinces of Spain are in a state of revolution, and have actually declared war against France except Guipusca, Biscay, Aldava, and Navarra—these being so near and immediately under the power of France, have not as yet taken up arms; but only wait for a favorable moment to join in the common cause—having the same sentiments as the other provinces respecting France. However many of the inhabitants have gone to Saragosa, and all the soldiers of two Regiments, which garrisoned that town, with some of their officers have also deserted. This desertion was winked at by the Spanish commander. The French troops, under Gen. Lefebre, who made repeated attacks during 30 days on Sarragosa, were always beaten with great loss. The Spaniards fought on those occasions with unheard of bravery; and feel confident of success in their just cause. The annexed letter of Gen. Palafox, will shew the spirit which actuates the Patriots of that brave people.

There is but little doubt that Gen. Dupont, with about 17,000 men, who passed the Mountain of Sierra, Morenna, towards Seville and Cadiz, has been entirely defeated at Cordova, and Andujar. Gen. Moncey who went against Valencia has also been defeated.

In consequence of the disasters of the French, a Rendevous of 17,000 men had been ordered at Burgos, and 3 or 4000 men (French) had abandoned Santandero, after being in possession of that town for some weeks.—The French continued in possession of Madrid, when the Arcturus sailed, as well as of Valadolid, Burgos, Victoria, Pamplona, and St. Sebastians; but a considerable army from Galicia and Andalusia, was said to be marching towards Madrid. The Lieutenant King, Prince Murat, had returned to Bayonne, and had left Gen. Savary in his stead. The new created King, Joseph Bonaparte, with most of the Spanish Grandees and the delegates with the new constitution, a copy of which has been received by the Arcturus, had set out for Madrid; were at St. Sebastians on the 9th July, where their reception was as cool as it possibly could be. Not a shout or cry in favor of the New King. Nothing was done but what the Authorities were obliged to do. It was doubtful if he would reach Madrid under such unfavorable aspects. Most of the Spanish Grandees did not hesitate to declare to their friends, that what they had done was forced on them; that they should, on the first occasion, join the patriots with their persons and property.

Palafox the commander of the Spanish troops which took up arms against the French—is unmarried—about 32 years of age, youngest of three sons of a Marquis of that name, a family distinguished in the annals of Spain; he was a Brigadier in the king's body guard, and went with the young king Ferdinand the seventh to Bayonne, where foreseeing what was to pass escaped to Sarragosa in Arragon, his native town, and put himself at their head.

Although the citadel of Barcelona is in possession of the French; the province of Catalonia is mostly under arms, and have had several successful skirmishes.

There appears great mortality at Madrid among the French soldiers, as well as desertion to the Spanish side. The French officers have on various occasions expressed their dislike and regret to march against the Spaniards, in so unjust a cause.—Almost all the French troops, now in Spain and Portugal, supposed about 120.000 are young, and of the last conscriptions, and let the issue be what it may, many cannot in all calculations return, or escape from slaughter. All the French at Oporto have with the general who is in the castle at Ferrol, surrendered to the Portuguese; But Gen. Junot was at Lisbon at the last dates. All the proclamations of the provinces are warm and spirited, declaring that Spaniards war not against the French people, but against the *Tyrant and Usurper*.

Some days out from St. Sebastians, passed a convoy of 75 sail from Cork, with 10,000 troops on board, under Gen. Wellesly—was boarded and informed they were bound to join the Spaniards and Portuguese against Gen. Junot.

It appears from the latest accounts that the Spanish war is exceedingly unpopular in France; that the Spanish royal family had been sent into the interior of France:—that the troops lately sent in Spain by Bonaparte's orders, were principally new and beardless conscripts:—that Murat was still at Bayonne, and much *indisposed*; that the direct road from Bayonne to Madrid was in possession of the French; but was the only communication they had between the two countries.

PAMPLONA, June 29th

Arragon.

The Gazette of the 20th, announces that the French army had lost 4000 men, killed, since its entrance into that kingdom, independent of wounded, prisoners and deserters. The Gazette of the 24th, assures that a detachment of 2000 men, who were marching towards Epila, and who indeed entered, were so completely destroyed that there only remained 400 who could flee. That of the 25th relates another famous action in Sarragosa, whose result has been so favorable that we are assured that gen. Lefevre, can have at the most only 2500 men, of the 12000 who marched for that place, and Lagrona. Indeed God protects our cause, since the Spaniards perform miracles never known in a people so undisciplined. A Courier from Gen. Lefevre, has been intercepted, in which he declares to the Emperor his want of men, but requests all the kingdoms might be declared already reduced to obedience. Notwithstanding this news, formidable trains of Artillery continue to leave this city, destined for Arragon, as well as bombs, &c

A letter of the 3d July, states, that in Saragosa, on the 26th ult. a shell from the French camp fell in the square of St. Domingo, which so enraged the inhabitants, they rushed to the field of battle, routed the enemy, pursuing them 7 leagues, and became masters of 27 pieces of cannon with all their baggage.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th, there was a violent cannonading, but the result is not known, a person however, who came yesterday from P. assures us that gen. Lefevre, with the few men left him surrendered, and that the escort with provisions and ammunition, destined for the camp, had been taken by the Arragonians with 45 baggage waggons.

"*Gazette Extraordinary.*" Saragosa, July 5

The day before yesterday (the 1st.) at midnight, the French camp in the neigborhood of this capital began the bombardment of the city, this was continued till the evening of the following day, in which they expended more than 14000 balls and shells. They attacked some of the gates, but the valor of the troops and inhabitants who guarded them resisting a galling fire, destroyed all who presented themselves, strewing the field with French bodies; in the evening of the same day they continued the attack with their infantry and artillery, and were again repulsed with considerable loss. At day break yesterday they renewed their attack on all sides, and after suffering great loss and convinced of the obstinacy and valor of our troops, they retired, having suffered from a continual fire of 12 hours. The shot and shells of the enemy have not only done little damage, but have served to excite a greater hatred to them, and impress us with the sacred duties of Religion and our country, of our honor and our King. [*Here follows a long list of promotions*]

A great many arms have fallen into our hands, and among the slain have been found some of the ornaments stolen from the churches and houses of individuals; We have made many prisoners.

In all parts the French army has been routed, and intrigue and deceit are the only resource remaining to save them from the total extermination with which they are menaced in Spain.

By an express which left Valencia on the 30th of June, we receive officially the agreeable news that the French army commanded by General Moncey, having attacked that city on the 28th of the same month, were received by such a dreadful fire from the batteries, for the space of seven hours, that after having been routed and their bodies covering the ground in the neighborhood, they precipitately abandoned the field, and in the utmost confusion, without provisions and without force, took the road to Madrid, in which the main body of the Valencian army is waiting to cut off their retreat, so that not one of those who remain can escape.

We have also received, by the Courier of to day, information, that the remains of the army of 16000 men, who entered Andalusia under the command of Gen. Dupont, has retreated to Andujar, and that it is reduced to only 6000: that on the 22d of June they were within the distance of two leagues from the first division of the vanguard of the Spanish army of that kingdom, commanded by Gen. Campigni, and that the day following it would be joined by the second division under the command of Gen. Castanos, for the purpose of attacking and entirely destroying Dupont.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Foreign News.—We understand that letters have been received from Halifax, by the British Packet which arrived this morning, stating that a vessel had just arrived at Picton (N. S.) in a short passage from England bringing information that a treaty had been formed between Great Britain and Russia—

That hostilities between the Northern Powers were suspended—

That the Spanish Patriots, among other successful operations, had taken possession of Madrid—and

That the wife of Murat, who had been left at Madrid by her husband, was a prisoner to the Patriots.

A letter was also received at Boston on Saturday last, by an arrival from Halifax, containing the following Postcript.

"A vessel arrived at Pictou, on the 15th Aug. in 29 days from Glasgow, the Capt. of which informs. *that Great Britain and Russia had made Peace!* The date of this news, must be several days later than our previous accounts from Lisbon, which gave some presages of such an event."

WREATH.

For the Balance.

THE DOGS.

Upon a bonie simmer morn,
  Twa hundred dogs or mair
Forgather'd ay beside the corn
  To bark thegither there.
Guldfather Gear was rais'd on high;
  An'd Graunie, lean an' lang,
A muckle tyke, stood glowrin by;
  To keep the faithfu' thrang
    At peace that day.

Niest monie clad in martial trim,
  Fu' fine an' unco sicker,
Wi' nese upright, wi' mou' fu' grim,
  Gang limpin on a bicker.
Roun' a' the lan', thro' monie a stank,
  They gaed wi' tentie fit;
Then ane an' a' to kirk did link,
  An' swoor they there wad sit
    That lee-lang day.

For there was ane o' muckle lear,
  I trow they ca'd him Flunkie,
Wha lap fu' in a winnock near,
  An' squat there like a monkey,
As he wad spak. They kend him weel.
  He was ae sonsie collie.
They cock'd their lugs, an' wi' the deil
  Lang'd for the pretty folly
    He gied that day.

But Taupie jumpit straught afore him—
  An' nae sheep-shank was Taupie;
But he was lector, an' they bure him
  Nae tinkler gipsey's gawkie.
"Waesucks!" quo' he, wi' eldritch girn;
  "Auld England is a b—ch!—
"Your pardon, Ma'am—but ye maun learn
  "She howkit ay a ditch
    "For us ae day.

"What tho' our sires whalpit awa?
  "We are, an' sud be free.
"She wadna hear when we did ca':
  "Auld Nick pouk out her e'e!"—
Sae Taupie made an en' o' speakin,
  An' sat down on his ——;
An' Flunkie snowkit in his sneeshin,
  An' keepit up the farce
    In turn that day.

"Guid-morn, sweet day!" rair't honest Flunkie,
  An' gied a joyfu' grane;
An' pat his fit aboon his sunk e'e,
  To tak her by the han'.—
"'Tis Independence, towzie lads!"
  Quo' he to a' his brithers;
Ance we maun follow British jads;
  "But, fient! ane an' anither's
    "Fu' tree this day.

"Swith, Fed'ralism! the blastit wonner!
  "'Twad tak us a' to prison.
"It canna thole poor folk or sinner;
  "Twad choke them by the dizzen.
"But, deil-ma-care! we hae her down,
  "An' better anes hae place:
"Embargos winna let us drown;
  "An' ilka dog's in grace,
    Nae doubt, this day.

"Then let us sing, wi' muckle din,
  "A sang o' muckle glee,
"For Jefferson an' a' the kin',
  "Wha our guid masters be.
"Twal years corrupt administration
  "They warstled wi' right weel:
"Now ilka fills his proper station,
  "An' shall till Phœbus reel
    "Fu' monie a day."

He spak nae mair: 'Twas unco het:
  His tongue was lang 's his tail.
The billies barkit a', "sae be't" ——
  Then barkit a' for yill.
An' aff they're gaun to prie the jug,
  'Bout rights an' freedom gashin;
Nae mou' but taks a brither's lug,
  In the canine procession
    Fu' gay that day.

Hap-step-an-lowp awa they gang,
  Till, "Halt!" ca's ane afore.
Then a' begin their painch to pang,
  An' make ae gracefu' splore.
There's monie a stowp o' whiskey hale
  Stan's reeking by right handy;
An' ne'er-a-bit can onie tell,
  Whether 'tis wine or brandy
    Sae sweet that day.

Some turn the parritch owre an' owre
  Wi' sleekit, smoutie nose;
Some thro' the greeshie broo' maun glowr
  To see their menseless foes,
Twa-three o' Britain's imps o' h——,
  Wha cam when they were barkin,
Wi' shangan to amuse themsel,
  An' pencil for remarkin
    What pass'd that day.

The dinner done, the sang's begun:
  "Guid Jefferson! we thank ye
"For gie 'n the Buckskin sae fine fun
  "By starvin ay the Yankee.
"Market eneugh we hae at hame
  "For a' our ain productions.
"Lang may ye speel the braes o' fame!
  "For Federal destruction's
    "Awa this day.

"John Q. 's a saunt—Alake, sweet drink!
  "I maistly does forget ye—
"An' Pickering—Nae, dinna jink;
  "I's wee bit laith to quit ye—
"An' Pickering—Haith, lad, ye're there!
  "Och! cool my tongue, sweet glass!—
"An' Pickering—I's something sair—
  "Nae druken—Frien', gie place"—
    Fu' laigh that day.

Now a' the sport was owre an' gaen:
  The moon keek't frae the east:
The sun lang syne had bid guid-e'en
  To ilka man an' beast.
"Guid e'en, ye duddie dogs!" quo' Flunkie,
  An' sidelins snoov't awa.
Sic like does monie a tawted swankie—
  An' some, may be, downa
    Till ither day.

JOE BENT.

GLOSSARY.

Aboon—above	Pang—cram
Ae—one	Parritch—a Scotch pudding
Bicker—short race	Prie—taste
Braes—slope of an hill	Rair't—roared
Broo'—broth	Shangan—a split stick to pinch dogs' tails
Buckskin—Virginian	Sicker—sober
Collie—country cur	Sidelins—sidelong
Downa—cannot	Sneeshin—snuff-box
Duddie—ragged	Snoov't—sneaked
Eldritch—ghastly	Snowkit—snuffed
Fient!—a petty oath	Sonsie—sweet-looking
Fit—foot	Splore—riot
Forgather'd—met together	Speel—climb
Gashin—talking	Stank—standing pool
Gied—gave	Stowp—dish
Girn—grin	Swankie—strapping fellow
Glowrin—staring	Swith!—get away!
Haith—a petty oath	Syne—since
Hap-step-an-lowp—hobbling	Tawted—having matted hair
Het—hot	Tentie—careful
Howkit—dug	Thole—endure
Ilka—every	Towzie—shaggy
Jink—dodge	Unco—very
Keek't—peeped	Warstled—wrestled
Lap—leaped	Waesucks!—woe 's me!
Lear—lore	Winnock—window
Lee-lang—livelong	Wouner—term of contempt
Link—trip along	Yill—ale
Lugs—ears	
Maun—must	
Menseless—ill-bred	
Niest—next	

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY.

For the Balance.

Messrs. Editors,

I always hated the gun-boat system, because I believed it would cost more to less purpose, than any other; but some of my brother carpenters pretended to like it, on account of its *economy*, as if a thing that was worth nothing, was cheap at any price.—— Well, it somehow struck me the other day, that this system might not be as economical as was pretended; so I went down to our navy yard, and examined the two gun-boats, which have been built here; and, having my rule in my pocket, I took the exact dimensions of them, which are as follows:—Length of keel 45 feet—straight rabbet 43 feet—breadth of beam 16 feet—depth of hold, 4 feet 9 inches.—They have a very ordinary finish—and are to be furnished with masts and spars, but no sails. And now, Messrs. Editors, what do you think the contractors get for these two queer things? I'll tell you ——*Five thousand two hundred Dollars!*——O! economy! economy! What a fine thing is an economical administration!

A SHIP-CARPENTER.

Hudson, Sept. 10th.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

By Mail, Two Dollars, payable in advance.

...REAS Luther Dunning, of the city ...dson, in the county of Columbia, tra... ...nd Urania his wife, by indenture of ...age, bearing date on the twentieth day ..., in the year of our Lord one thou... ...t hundred and seven, for securing ...yment of eight thousand ..., on or before the seventeenth day of ... in the year of our Lord one thousand ...hundred and eight, with lawful inte... ...id mortgage and convey unto Joseph ... and William Ingland, of the city of ...York, merchants, all that certain piece, ... and tract of land, situate, lying and ... in the city of Hudson aforesaid, be... ...g at the south side of the Van Hoesen ...se or patent, at the north-east corner ...ne leading to John Everts'; thence ... sixty-five degrees east, seven chains; ...e north, forty degrees and forty minutes ...ourchains and fifty links; thence north, ... four degrees east, three chains and ... links; thence north, fifty-five degrees ...ive chains and five links; thence south, ...y-four degrees and thirty minutes east, ...hains and fifteen links; thence north, ...five degrees east, ten chains and sixteen ...to a marked tree; thence north, eighty-... degrees east, twelve chains to a mark... ...ke at the south side of the road lead... ...Hudson; thence along the same south, ... degrees and thirty minutes east, about ...hains and fifty links, from the north... ...corner of the house of Joseph Hamil... ...(where it formerly stood, on the road ...g from Hudson to Claverack) to a cer... ...ake and stones agreed upon as a cor... ...a division line; thence from the said ...and st nes south, six degrees west, ...chains; thence south, twelve degrees ...wo chains and an half; thence south, ...wo degrees east four chains and twen... ...links or until it strikes the south line ...said piece of land, thence from the ...e south, forty-five degrees west, to th... ...ne of the Van Hoesen patent; thence ...twenty-one degrees west, (or therea... ...along the said line, thirty one chains ...links, to the place of beginning, ex... ...g and always reserving out of this pre... ...rant, a certain parcel of land contain... ...out ten acres, heretofore conveyed by ...Van Der Karr to William Schermer... ...and also a certain other piece of land ...ed by the said Dirck Van Der Karr ...l Hale, containing three acres, and al... ...other piece of land conveyed by the ...Dirck Van Der Karr to Samuel Nichols, ...ining one acre, one rood and thirty-three ...s, and also a certain tract of land be... ...g at the south-westerly corner of the ...ract of land at a certain bound standing ...e south-easterly side of the road leading ...the dwelling-house of John Everts to... ...ds the Claverack road; thence along ...e of the said Everts' land south-east... ...a certain point; thence at right an... ...orth-westerly to a certain point; thence ...t angles westerly to the road aforesaid; ...along the said road to the place of be... ...g; which said tract of land so reserv... ...last aforasaid, contains six acres. The ...land hereby intended to be granted be... ...out fifty acres, be the same more or ... excepting also and reserving from this ...a certain piece of meadow, heretofore ...ed by the said Luther Dunning to Eli... ...ing, lying and being on the north side ...Columbia Turnpike and south of the ...ad, and bounded on both, containing one ...of land, or thereabouts, be the same ... or less; together with all and singular ...ghts, members, privileges, advantages, ...ments and appurtenances thereunto be... ...g or in any wise appertaining. And ...as default hat been made in the pay... ...of the said sum of eight thousand dol... ...with the interest, agreeable to the con... ...of the said mortgage, which was to be ... force and virtue in case such default ...be made. Now notice is hereby gi... ...hat by virtue of a power contained in ...id mortgage, and in pursuance of the ...e in such case made and provided, all ...erest of the said Luther Dunning and ...his wife of, in, and to the said mor... ...premises, will be exposed to sale at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Hudson and county of Columbia aforesaid, on the twenty-sixth day of January next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock of that day. Dated July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Joseph Lloyd, and
William Ingland.

29 6m

WHEREAS Joan Swift, of the city of Hudson, in the county of Columbia and state of New-York, by indenture bearing date the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eight, for securing the payment of five hundred and eight dollars and eighty-nine cents, good and lawful money of the United States, on or before the sixth day of May then next, with lawful interest on said sum from the date of said indenture, Did mortgage, release and convey unto Ezra Sampson, junior, of the same place, his heirs and assigns forever, All that certain piece, parcel, tract or farm of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Hudson aforesaid, bounded as follows: Westerly on the Farmers' Turnpike; northerly by Peter Van Derburgh's land; easterly by land lately in possession of Samuel B. Webb, now deceased, and by land of the said Peter Van Derburgh and by the Union Turnpike road; and southerly by the old Claverack road so called, as the same was, at the date of said indenture, in the possession of the said John Swift—containing about sixty-five acres of land, be the same more or less. And whereas default having been made in the payment of the said five hundred and eight dollars and eighty-nine cents, and the interest due thereon—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and also by force of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Samuel Stocking, inn-keeper, in the said city of Hudson, on Friday the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated the 12th day of May, 1808. 20—6m

Ezra Sampson, jun.
By Grosvenor & Bay, his Att'rs.

WHEREAS Frederick Harrison, of the city of Hudson, and Zillah his wife, and Joseph Hopkins, of the town of North-East, and Anna, his wife, on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and five, did mortgage unto Joel Pierce, of the city of Hudson aforesaid, for securing the payment of the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and for other purposes, all that certain lot of land situate in the city of Hudson aforesaid, on the north side of Warren-Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, known and distinguished on the proprietors' plat of the city of Hudson, as Lot Number Twenty-Eight, being fifty feet on Warren Street, and running back from Warren-Street, one hundred and twenty feet, holding its full width of fifty feet, to Prison Alley; And whereas default has been made in a part of the conditions of said mortgage: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that the said mortgaged premises, with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction or vendue, on the premises, on the nineteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of an act in such case made and provided, and agreeably to a clause in the said mortgage contained. Dated, July 11, 1808.

6m 28 *Joel Pierce.*

Notice.

All persons having demands against the estate of WILLIAM CANTINE, deceased, are requested to exhibit them without delay; and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

Peter Cantine, jun.
John C. De Witt } *Adm'rs.*
William Bay.

Claverack, July 27, 1808. 31—8w

WHEREAS Benjamin Tiffany, junior, of Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia, on the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and four, for securing the payment of several sums of money, with the interest thereon, did mortgage to James Van Rensselaer, of the town of Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, Philip Schuyler, of Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess, and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, in the county of Columbia, all that certain piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Hillsdale aforesaid, containing ninety-nine acres, two roods and thirty-four perches of land; according to the courses and distances, as mentioned by the boundaries contained in the said mortgage.

And whereas David C McKinstry, of the town of Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia, on the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and four, for securing the payment of several sums of money, with the interest thereon, did mortgage to James Van Rensselaer, of the town of Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, Philip Schuyler, of Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess, and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, in the county of Columbia, all that certain piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Hillsdale aforesaid, containing eighty-seven acres, two roods and nine perches of land; also another piece or parcel of land, lying in Hillsdale aforesaid, lately the property of Ezra Beers, and sold and conveyed by him to the said David McKinstry, containing thirty-six acres, two roods and thirty-seven perches of land; also a piece of wood land likewise conveyed by the said Ezra Beers, to the said David McKinstry, containing seven acres, three roods and five perches of land; all which being particularly mentioned and described in the boundaries contained in the said mortgage

And whereas John Olmstead, of the town of Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia, on the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and four, for securing the payment of several sums of money, with the interest thereon, did mortgage to James Van Rensselaer, of the town of Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, Philip Schuyler, of Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess, and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, in the county of Columbia, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Hillsdale aforesaid, containing twenty seven acres, one rood, and ten perches of land; according to the courses and distances, as mentioned by the boundaries contained in the said mortgage.

And whereas Henry Dingman, of the town of Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia, on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and four, for securing the payment of several sums of money with the interest thereon, did mortgage to James Van Rensselaer, of Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, Philip Schuyler of Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess, and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, in the county of Columbia, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Hillsdale aforesaid, containing one hundred and sixty-four acres, two roods and twenty seven perches of land; according to the courses and distances, as mentioned by the boundaries contained in the said mortgage.

And whereas James Deyoe, of the town of Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia on the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five, for securing the payment of several sums of money, with the interest thereon, did mortgage to Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of the town of Claverack, in the county of Columbia, all that certain piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Claverack, and county of Columbia aforesaid, containing eighty-three acres and twenty perches of land; according to the courses and distances, as mentioned by the boundaries contained in the said mortgage.

And whereas Newton Hynes, of the town of Hillsdale in the county of Columbia, on the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and five, for securing the payment of several sums of money, with the interest thereon, did mortgage to Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, in the county of Columbia, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Hillsdale, in the county aforesaid; containing two hundred and sixteen acres and two roods of land; according to the courses and distances, as particularly set forth and described by the boundaries contained in the said mortgage.

And whereas Benjamin June and Samuel Ames, of the town of Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia, on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, for securing the payment of several sums of money with the interest thereon, according to the condition of a certain bond executed to Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, and Henry R. Van Rensselaer, executors of Robert Van Rensselaer, deceased, bearing even date with the mortgage executed by the said Benjamin and Samuel, did mortgage to Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, in the county of Columbia, All those two certain farms, pieces or parcels of land, situate in Hillsdale aforesaid containing in both pieces one hundred and fifty-eight acres, two roods and nine perches of land; according to the courses and distances, as particularly set forth and described in the boundaries, contained in the said mortgage.

And whereas default hath been made in the payment of part of the principal monies and interest due on the said several mortgages. Therefore Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power contained in the said several mortgages respectively, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said several mortgaged premises in the above mentioned mortgages described respectively, will be sold at public vendue, at the court-house in the city of Hudson, on Tuesday the first day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; at which day and place more particular descriptions of the said several mortgaged premises will be given to purchasers Dated April 16, 1808. 16

James Van Rensselaer,
Philip Schuyler,
Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.

WHEREAS Rodolph Van Hoevenburgh, of the city of Hudson, in the county of Columbia and state of New-York, by Indenture bearing date the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, for securing the payment of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars, on the fifth day of November then next, with interest from the first day of May then next, Did Mortgage, release and convey unto Eliakim Lapham, his heirs and assigns forever, All that certain farm of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Kinderhook, in the county and state aforesaid, on which the said Eliakim Lapham now dwells; containing ninety-four acres and one half—bounded northerly by Peter Reynolds, westerly by the heirs of Matthew M'Cagg, south by Van Duycks, and east by the post road; more particularly described in a deed of the premises executed by said Lapham and wife, to said Van Hoevenburgh, reference being had to said deed for a more accurate description of the premises;—And whereas default having been made in the payment of the said sum of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars, with the interest as aforesaid: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and also by force of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Samuel Stocking inn-keeper, in the city of Hudson, on the eighteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1808. 15

Eliakim Lapham.
By E. Williams, his Attorney.

For sale at Croswell & Frary's Book-Store, a new edition of the

Laws of New-York,

in 4 volumes complete—price 12 dollars.

A good Chance.

THE Subscriber will sell an excellent Farm, near the compact part of the city of Hudson, containing seventy acres of good land, all of which is under improvement and in a high state of cultivation. A large proportion is grass land, which produces abundance of excellent hay; the residue is appropriate and well adapted to tillage. The Farm is well watered and stocked with various kinds of fruit-trees, among which is a young orchard of one hundred trees just beginning to bear, all of which are ingrafted—with an equal number of a full growth. A large and convenient brick house, a good barn and other necessary buildings, are erected upon it, with two good wells near the house whose waters never fail. The Farmers' Turnpike forms its western, and the Union Turnpike part of its eastern boundary. The dwelling house stands near the junction of these two roads, within sixty rods of the Hudson Academy—has a short and easy access to market, and is but one mile distant from the court-house. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. It is well calculated to meet the views of any gentleman who might wish to relinquish business and spend his days in agreeable retirement—for an agriculturist, or for one who is in quest of happiness among the more active scenes of life. It is a good stand for trade or for a tavern, and surpasses any other in the county of Columbia in goodness and situation.——An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made reasonable and easy for the purchaser. If desired, possession will be given this spring.

JOHN SWIFT.

Hudson, March 8, 1803. 10

A great Bargain.

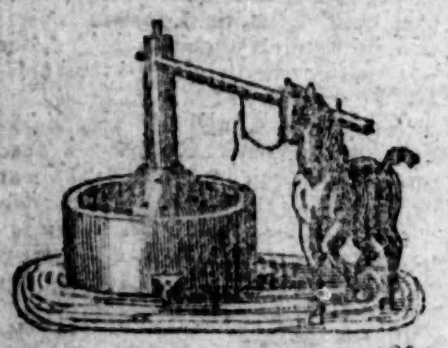
For Sale, the property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on Prospect Hill in the city of Hudson, at the junction of the Columbia, Union and Farmers' Turnpikes, fronting the Hudson Square and Academy; consisting of a two story Brick House nearly finished, in which there is a convenient and well finished Store, and about fifteen City Lots, which will be sold together or separately as may best suit the purchaser—the whole being as good a stand for almost any kind of business as any in the city. For terms enquire of

TIMOTHY BADCOCK,

By whom a good title will be given.

March 8, 1808. 10

Patent Bark Mills.



25

Those who are engaged in the tanning business that wish for an improvement in grinding Bark, may be furnished with the Castings for the subscriber's patent mills, with directions for building them; and also with the right for towns or counties, by applying to

CORNELIUS TOBEY

Hudson, April 1808. 16tf.

N. B. Letters will be attended to, postage paid.

Persons applying by letter, will please distinguish the *State* in which they reside.

Cash paid for Rags, at this office.

London and Paris Fashions,

for the present & approaching Seasons.

Miss Burke,

No. 142, Warren-Street, next door to John Hathaway, Esqr's.

HAS FOR SALE,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Of the very latest arrivals from Europe, India, &c. selected with care and taste, and at reduced prices,

Viz.

Shag & Velvet, Leghorn, Split & Straw BONNETS,	Lace and Pic Nic Gloves,
French Lustring,	White Kid and Silk do.
Italian do.	Silk and Cotton Hose,
Silk Velvets,	Ribbons,
Tabby do.	Cambric Dimity,
Corded Muslin,	Common do.
India Book Muslin,	Bombazetts,
British do.	Tortoise-shell Combs,
Mulmul do.	Mock-Tortoise do.
Elegant Thread Laces	Elegant assortment
Laced Sleeves, Veils and Caps,	Damask Shawls. &c. &c.

With many other articles not enumerated, well worth the attention of the Fashionist and the public in general, to whom the subscriber begs leave to tender her best services and ardent desire to please.

Hudson, May 31, 1808. 22

Millinery and Dry Goods.

For sale at the store of

PETER M'LEAN,

At the sign of the Star, No. 120, Warren-street, corner of Third-street, opposite Storrs & Gunn's,

An assortment of Ladies' fashionable Split-Straw, Leghorn, Chip, and Silk

Bonnets.

Also, a variety of other articles in the Millinery and Dry Goods line.

Hudson, July 12, 1808. 28tf

Passage Boat,

Running between

Hudson

and

New-York.

THE well known and established Sloop *EXPERIMENT*, ELIHU S. BUSKER, master, for carrying Passengers only, will sail from Hudson on Sunday morning the 20th of March, at 9 o'clock, and continue to leave Hudson each succeeding Sunday morning at the same hour precisely; and leave New-York every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock thro'out the season.

This sloop is so well known in this country generally, that it will be unnecessary to say any thing further than that she is completely equipped with the best of bedding, and every thing necessary and comfortable for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen travelling on business or for pleasure.

Apply in Hudson, to Mr REUBEN FOLGER, No. 76, Warren-Street, or on board at the South Wharf.

March 8 1808 10—9m

House Lots,

On the north side of Green Street for sale

B. R. ROBOTHAM

Hudson, March 15, 1808. 11

WHEREAS John N. Pabody and William Gay, both of the town of Canaan in the county of Columbia, on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, for securing the payment of four hundred and fifty-one pounds, three shillings and one penny, with its interest, equal in value to eleven hundred and twenty-seven dollars, eighty-eight cents, according to the condition of a certain bond or writing obligatory, bearing date the said fourteenth day of March, did mortgage and convey unto Hannah Vosburgh, administratrix of the estate of Evert Vosburgh, deceased, of the town of Kinderhook in the county of Columbia, her heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Canaan, with the grist-mill and two saw-mills thereon, being and bounded in the said mortgage as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones on the high-way, being the north-east corner of the said William Gay's farm; thence running with the high-way eastwardly to the west side of a well, near William Narighton's house; thence running south easterly to the fence that forms part of the said William Narighton's door-yard; thence running southerly with the fence to Andrew Hackley's land; thence running by said Hackley's land with the fence southerly to a stake and stones; thence running westwardly by said Hackley's land to the floom; thence running southerly with said floom to a dam, known now to be a mill dam for the use of the said mills; thence running south-west to a small run of water that crosses the high-way; thence running with said stream of water to the road between Moses Benedick's and the said William Gay's; thence running north-westwardly with the said road to said William Gay's orchard; thence running with the said orchard fence to the first mentioned bounds. And whereas default has been made in payment of the said sum of money, with its interest, agreeable to the tenor and effect of the said in part recited mortgage and bond, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public vendue, on the twenty-seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the dwelling-house of Lemuel Norton, in the town of Kinderhook, and a conveyance executed to the purchaser. Dated this fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Hannah Vosburgh.

By Francis Silvester, her Attorney.

29 6m

Cabinet Furniture.

Nathaniel Bowman,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his CABINET WARE ROOM to his new building, No. 249, Warren Street, next door below Stocking's tavern, where he has on hand as usual, a handsome assortment of well made

Cabinet Furniture,

which he warrants to be as good as can be purchased in this city, and will be sold on as reasonable terms.

☞ All orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Those who see fit to favor him with their commands will find him assiduous in his attention to give general satisfaction.

Hudson, July 4 1808 28

For Sale,

Sundry Lots fronting the public square in the city of Hudson, situate between Warren and Diamond streets—having in view a most delightful and magnificent prospect of the city, river and villages hills, dales, and mountains adjacent. For terms enquire of the subscriber near the premises.

E. GILBERT.

Feb 23, 1808. 8tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers, having entered into nership in the practice of the law, respectfully offer their services to the public. have commenced business in the office William W. Van Ness, esq. By a p and faithful discharge of professional they hope to merit a continuance of the ness of those who have heretofore em Mr. Van Ness. A principal portion unfinished business in the hands of M Ness, has been committed to the care subscribers, of which those interested pleased to take notice

THOMAS P. GROSVEN
THOMAS BAY.

Hudson, July 17, 1807.

John Woodward,

HAS commenced the practice of LA the city of Hudson, at his office No. 13 ner of Warren and Third Streets, op the store of Mr. Henry De Witt; whe thing relative to the business of an At or Counsellor at Law, will be strictly ed to.

August 21, 1807.

Lime.

The subscriber informs the public, t

Perpetual Lime Kiln

is now burning, near the Presbyterian ing-house in Hudson, where any quan Lime may be had at the usual price. tends to have a supply on hand throug season.

Cash given or Lime exchang for any quantity of

WOOD.

Thomas Pow

Hudson, April, 1808.

Mills to Let.

The subscriber will let, for a term of his Grist and Plaster Mills, situated in erack, on the Columbia Turnpike, five from Hudson. As the premises are known it is deemed needless to go into ticular description. There are three stones in the grist mill, the machinery plete repair for manufacturing. The uation, in the midst of an opulent grain try, unrivalled, they may well be con an object worthy the attention of any wishing to enter into the milling bu Terms will be made easy. For particul quire of

Jacob R. Van Rensselaer

Claverack, July 19, 1808.

To Let,

Two pleasant Rooms with a privileg kitchen and back yard, situated near cademy. If not rented by September five or six scholars can be accommodate boarding after that time. Enquire subscriber on the premises.

Silas Sto

Hudson, July 19, 1808.

Take Notice.

All persons are forbid paying to C Hoyt & Son, any of the accounts mands belonging to the firm or copart of HOYT, SKIFF & Co. as Good has an conded, and his son Will has publicly declared that he shall fancy to all demands against the f that there is no dissolution of represented by them in their adv It is further false that I have absco the state

Heman H

Hillsdale, August 12, 1808.

Balance Advertiser.

38. HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, *September* 20, 1808.

RMS OF ADVERTISING.

square. First insertion, 50 cents; eding insertions, 25 cents each; eve- nsertion 20 cents each.

square. First insertion 25 cents; er insertion 12 1-2 cents each.

ce pay for advertising will always d from strangers, or persons living nce from Hudson.

Advertising Friends

ested to hand in their Advertisements y evening or Saturday morning pre- Tuesday's publication.

w Advertisements.

For Sale or Rent,

noted stand for a Tavern, on the U- rnpike Road, one mile and a half Court-house in the city of Hudson. use, barn and sheds are in good repair, out 30 acres excellent Land. For particulars apply to

Storrs & Gunn.

ersons indebted to the subscribers by re requested to call and close the same ment or note, previous to the first day ary next, at which time their partner- pires. All those whose notes are due ested to make immediate payment.— who neglect this call may depend on their notes and accounts lodged in the of an attorney for collection.

Storrs & Gunn.

son, September 21, 1808. 2m38

reas my wife JANE, on the 10th day ember instant, left my house and the of my family, and now resides with her ra Doane, of Sheffield, against my will sent These are to forbid all per- arboring or trusting her on my account, ill pay no debts of her contracting after te, and will prosecute any person who arbor or keep her.

Gideon Chubb.

sdale, Sept 16, 1808. 3w38

Just published, and for sale at

Norman's Book-Store,

No 2, Warren-street,

Apostolic Origin of Episcopacy, serted in a series of Letters addressed to Rev. Dr Miller, one of the Pastors of nited Presbyterian Churches in the city ew-York.—By the Rev John Bowden, essor of Moral Philosophy, Logic and s Letters, in Columbia College.

dson, Sept. 13. 37

For Charleston, S. C.

The Sloop **Nancy**— Will sail in fifteen days. For freight or passage, having large accommodations, apply to

Isaac Sampson.

WANTED

1500 Bushels OATS.

dson, [illegible] 1808. 37

Notice,

The Copartnership of EBENEZER DIBBLEE & SON, is this day terminated by previous limitation,—all unsettled demands will be promptly attended to by presenting them to FYLER DIBBLEE, to whom it is expected that immediate and punctual payment will be made of all monies in any wise due to said firm.

Ebenezer Dibblee,
Fyler Dibblee,

Pine Plains, 1st September, 1808.

The MERCANTILE BUSINESS will in future be conducted at the same stand by the subscriber. Cash will be paid for Produce, and Goods sold for Cash or ready pay only. He flatters himself that the good sense of his former customers and the public in general will induce them to prefer the prudent and economical system of making their purchases for ready pay, to the more extravagant and destructive policy of purchasing their Goods on a credit, and consequently at much higher prices. From his experience in the transaction of business in this mode, he does not hesitate to assure those persons who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, that he can afford his Goods at such prices as will make it an object worthy their attention.

FYLER DIBBLEE.

BY order of the hon. William Beekman, esq. first judge of the court of common pleas of the county of Schoharie Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of David Hosford, of the town of Schoharie in the county aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his chamber in the town of Sharon, in the county of Schoharie, on the fifth day of December, 1808, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged pursuant to an act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed 3rd April, 1801. Dated Sharon, 1st Sept. 1808.

David Hosford, Insolvent.

Artemas Elderkin, one of the petitioning creditors. 10w37

REMOVAL.

Samuel White,

Has removed his assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES

To the *New Store*, adjoining his house (lately owned and occupied by Judge Van Ness) where he holds himself in readiness to attend to the various calls of his profession.

One *Drug* he has on hand, which he is particularly anxious to dispose of, viz a few hundred unsettled accounts.

Young gentlemen wishing to pursue the study of Physic and Surgery, can be furnished with good accommodations—have access to a Druggist Store and a well selected Medical Library.

Hudson, August 6 1808 32

For Sale,

Several convenient LOTS, laying on the Farmers' Turnpike, contiguous to the Hudson Healing Springs, two and a half miles from the Hudson academy, consisting of from two to four acres as will best suit the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given by

Claudius I. D'Lametter.

Hudson, Nov. 10, 1807. 59tf

WHEREAS Daniel Wooden, late of the town of Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia, farmer, by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and four, did securing to James Van Rensselaer, of Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, gentleman, Philip Schuyler, of Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess, gentleman, and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, in the county of Columbia, attorney at law, ten hundred and seventy-three dollars, and fifty-eight cents, in six equal annual payments, and interest from the seventeenth of March preceding the date of the said mortgage, did grant to the said James, Philip and Jacob, all that certain farm in the said indenture of mortgage, and which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Columbia, particularly described, with power in the said mortgage contained to the said James, Philip and Jacob, in default of payment of principal and interest, or any part thereof, to grant, bargain and sell the mortgaged premises pursuant to the power and the statute in such case made and provided, at public auction or vendue: and whereas default has been made in the payment of part of the principal and interest of the said mortgage, Notice is therefore hereby given, that the mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the court-house in the city of Hudson, on the third Monday in February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and a deed executed to the purchaser or purchasers, pursuant to the power and statute aforesaid. Dated August 8, 1808. 32

James Van Rensselaer,
Philip Schuyler,
Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.

To be Sold,

A valuable Farm of Land,

Lying in the town of Claverack, about two and an half miles east from the city of Hudson, containing one hundred forty-two and an half acres, fifty of which are excellently timbered, the residue consists of intervale and arable land. The good quality of this Farm, and its contiguity to the city of Hudson, are objects worthy the attention of the farmer. For a more particular description, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living in the town of Claverack.

William Bay.

August 11, 1808. 33

For sale, on reasonable terms,

A valuable FARM, containing upwards of four hundred acres, pleasantly situated on the Hudson river, not two miles south of the city of Hudson. This farm is worthy the attention of a farmer, as a profitable grazing farm, being near the market: or for a private gentleman who may wish to place himself on a handsome elevated country-seat; the situation and views being uncommonly pleasant and beautiful

Also, that well known handsome situation, the

Columbian Hotel,

in the town of Claverack, with twenty-two acres of very valuable land, near the house. This stand is justly considered the best one for a Hotel or tavern between Poughkeepsie and Albany, and the house is in good condition for immediate possession. For further particulars, enquire of THOMAS POWER, Esq. or Mr RANSOM CLARK in Hudson. An indisputable title is pledged on the part of the seller.

33 New York, August 10, 1808.

Look Here.

Wanted immediately, an Apprentice to the Nailing or Blacksmith's business; a boy from the country would be preferred, of fourteen or fifteen years of age. Likewise,

A Journeyman at the Nail-Cutting business, who is a good workman. For particulars, enquire at the Nail Factory, opposite the Balance printing-office, No. 222, Warren-St. Hudson.

Conklin Miller.

August 30. 3m6

To Let,

A large front Room

In the House No. 143, Warren-Street, now occupied by Dr White, as a Druggist Store, well calculated for a Dry Goods Store or an Office. Enquire of

HENRY DeWITT, jun.

March 29. 13

ForSale,

A new three story BRICK STORE, eligibly situated for business, at the head of Warren street, Hudson. Enquire on the premises, of

JOHN S. HOPKINS.

June 26, 1807. 39

WHEREAS William Woolley, of the town of Chatham, in the county of Columbia and state of New-York, and Margaret his wife, by indenture bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, [illegible] ring the payment of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, the one half on or before the first day of May then next, with lawful interest from the first day of May then last past, and the other half on or before the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, with annual interest from the first day of May then next, did mortgage and release unto Nathan Gillet, of the same place, his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain farm or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the aforesaid town of Chatham county and state aforesaid, butted, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones west of the dwelling house by the road, joining the lands of Benjamin Chase, thence northerly by the lands now in possession of Jacob Roberts: thence running more easterly by the lands of Nicholas Wilbor, continuing nearly the same course till it strikes the lands of Jedediah Irish, thence following the line fence as it now stands with its winds and turns till it strikes the lands of Abijah Stevers, thence following the line fence as it now stands of said Stevers; thence by said Stevers' land to the highway; thence southerly as the line fence now stands till it strikes the lands of Cornelius Chase; thence westerly by the lands of said Cornelius Chase and Samuel R. Wilbor to the lands of the aforesaid Benjamin Chase; thence west and north by said Chase's lands as the line fence now stands till it strikes the first mentioned bounds, containing by estimation, one hundred acres of land be the same more or less: And whereas default having been made in the payment of a part of the conditions of said mortgage, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue, at the house of Samuel Stocking, inn-keeper, in the city of Hudson, on Monday, the twentieth day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated August 9, 1808.

32 *Nathan Gillet.*
By E. Williams, his Att'y.

Samuel Wigton,

Has for Sale,
At his new Brick Store, in Front-Street, four doors south of the lower Market,

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hard & Crockery Wares, &c. &c.

Among them are the following:

DRY GOODS, Viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all qualities and colors
Kerseymeres
Coatings, plain and twilled
Lionskins
Rose Blankets
Swansdowns & printed Kerseymeres
Velvets of various kinds
Corduroys, Thicksets
Vest-Patterns in variety
Jeans and Fustians
Nankeens, in variety
Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Men's Hose, all qualities
Checks and Stripes
Bed-Ticking, cotton and linen
Hats, roram and felt
Lustrings, various colors
Satins, Pelongs, Sarsnets
Red Broadcloths for cloaks
Chintzes & Calicoes
Muslins, all sorts and prices
Gurrahs, Platillas, Humhums
Book Muslins and [illegible] Handkerchiefs
Lawns, Laces, Edgings
Long Lawns, Cambrics
Linens, Camlets, Wildbores, Calimancoes
Durants, Russels, Morgens
Shalloons, Rattinets
Handkerchiefs, of all kinds
Shawls, do. silk and cotton
Gloves, leather, black and colored
Mitts, and habit do.
English, plain, striped and pic-nic Gloves & Mitts
French silk and habit do.
Linen and cotton Stripes
Silk & cotton Gloves and Mitts, men's and women's
Silk and cotton Umbrellas
Woollen, worsted, silk and cotton Stockings, assorted colors, plain and with clocks
Cotton Yarn, Sewing Silk
Threads, Tapes, Bindings
Leghorn, Dunstable and satin Bonnets
Wax, glass and amber Beads
Red & black Morocco Pocket-Books
Cotton and silk Suspenders
Ribbons, Pins, Needles
Thimbles,
Steel Knitting Pins, &c. &c. &c.

HARDWARE, Viz

Bar-Iron, and English blistered Steel—Pots and Kettles—Bake-pans—Smoothing-irons—Locks—Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles, &c. of different kinds—Carving-knives and Steels—Razors—Pen-knives—Plane-irons, Chissels, Gouges, &c.—Shoemakers' Tools—Hones—Brass Cocks—Scissors—Plated, gilt and pearl Buttons—Spectacles—Pewter Platters, large and small; do. Basons and Porringers, do. do.; do. Plates and Teapots—Britannia Table and Tea-Spoons—Brass-headed Andirons—Shovels and Tongs—Candlesticks and Snuffers—Copper Tea-kettles—Japanned Waiters and Mugs—Cotton and Wool Cards—Holland Skates—Slates and Pencils—Best steel-plated saw-mill Saws; Cross-cut do.—Excellent Fowling Pieces—Pistols—Potash Kettles—Chaldrons—Stoves—Silver-plated Candlesticks; do Saltcellars—Brass Candlesticks—Best Britannia metal Tea-pots, &c. &c.

GROCERIES, Viz.

St. Croix Rum, of an excellent quality, per hhd. bbl. or gal.—Jamaica Spirits—Wines, per qr cask or less—Brandy, per pipe, bbl. &c.—Gin per do.—Cherry-Rum—Brown Sugar, per hhd. bbl. or qr.—Loaf and Lump do. per cwt or less—Coffee & Chocolate—Salt, rock, Turks'-Island & blown—Indigo—Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmegs—Tobacco, plug, pigtail and paper—Scotch & Maccoboy Snuff, best kind, wholesale or retail, cheaper than the New-York prices—Best English rag Powder—Patent Shot, all sizes—Bar Lead—Hard Soap—Bonnet Paper; Writing do.—Cotton-Wool—Holland Brushes; Whitewash do.—Bed Cords—Trace Rope—Redwood, Nicaraguado.—Copperas, Alum—Brimstone—Fire and spit-ball Blacking, &c. &c.

Crockery and China.

Wooden Ware,

Of the *Shakers'* manufacture, viz. Tubs; Half-bushel, &c. Measures; wire and splint Riddles and Sieves; Brooms; Pails, &c. Also, Ploughs, Rakes, Barrels, Kegs, &c.—Whips, Lashes, &c. &c.

Shoes, Slippers, &c.

Of all kinds, for men and boys, ladies and children.

Plaster. Garden-Seeds. Flax-Seed. Red Clover-Seed. Hemp Seed.

Codfish, Pickled do. and Mackerel, by the bbl. or less.

A few barrels Liver Oil.

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books &c. &c.

Take Notice.

S. WIGTON requests all to whom he is indebted to bring in their bills for payment—

AND ALSO,

All persons who are indebted to him are informed, that unless their accounts are settled by the 15th of October, they will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

Hudson, September, 1806. Itf

A few Kegs best

Virginia Tobacco,

For sale by

Samuel Wigton.

Hudson, July 10, 1807. 41

Eastern Bills taken.

The following bank bills will be received in payment for goods at the store of the subscriber, without discount, viz.

Of Pittsfield,
Northampton,
Hartford,
Middletown,
New-London, and
New-Haven.

SAMUEL WIGTON.

Hudson, February 6, 1807. 19

Wholesale and Retail Store.

Lloyd & Ingland,

No. Warren-Street,

Have for sale a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

and

Rum, Gin, Brandy, Sugar, and Molasses,

by the Hhd. Bbl. or less.

Iron and Steel, by the ton, Cwt. or less.

Also, 20 dozen of fashionable fine

Split-Straw Bonnets,

by the dozen or retail, which will be sold cheap for cash or approved notes.

Hudson, January 1, 1808. 2

Bank of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. for the last six months, on the capital stock of the Bank of Columbia, was declared on the 1st inst.—payable on demand at the Bank.

By order of the President and Directors,

J. NIXON, Cashier.

Augt. 1, 1808. 32

Ripley & Center

Have for sale

The following GOODS,

The greater part of which are of their own importation, and will be sold, at WHOLESALE only, as low as can be had from New-York,

viz.

60 puncheons St. Croix Rum
30 do. W. Island do.
30 do. retailing Molasses
10 pipes 4th proof Coniac Brandy
5 do. do. Cette do.
8 do. real Holland Gin
20 qr. casks Sherry,
25 do. Malaga,
20 pipes, hhds. and qr. casks L. p. Madeira
} WINES. of the 1st quality.
14 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
20 barrels do. do.
15 hhds. Lump Sugar
28 chests Hyson-skin Tea
15 do. Souchong do
3 do. Bohea do
20 kegs Ginger
10 bags Pimento
12 do. Pepper
30 kegs Tobacco
800 lbs. Pigtail do.
1 ton Snuff
600 bushels Turks'-Island Salt.

ALSO,

A consignment of 60 pieces Broadcloths and Coatings, which will be sold very low, and on liberal terms.

Hudson, December 14, 1807. 4tf

Salt, Wine, Liver Oil, &c.

2000 bushels Cape de Verd Salt
800 do. Coarse Liverpool do.
20 qr. casks Teneriffe particular Wine
10 do. London particular Madeira of an excellent quality.
2 hhds. 4th proof W. I. Rum, and
20 barrels Liver Oil, of a superior quality,

For sale at the New-York prices, by

Thomas Jenkins & Son,

At their store north of the Ferry Stairs.

Hudson, Dec. 15, 1807. 64

PORK Wanted.

A generous price will be given for about 300 first rate Hogs, for barrelling, by

S. WIGTON.

Nov. 6, 1807. 58

Horse Thieves, Take Notice.

That on the first day of March, 1808, the Hudson Conscript Company, formed for the detection of horse thieves, met and has unanimously chosen

GEORGE BURCH, Esq. *Treas'r.*

Mich. M. Hallenback, Nicholas Ten Broeck,
Claud. D. Delamater, Samuel Dyer,
Peter Kipp, William Shaw,
Henry Teator, Moncrief Livingston,
Henry Plass, James Fairchild,
James Van Deusen, Stephen Gunn,

Ridere. 1y10

Notice.

The assignees of Uriah Wilson, of the town of Chemung, county of Tioga, an insolvent debtor, give notice (pursuant to the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency") to the creditors of the said insolvent debtor, that on the first day of October next, from ten o'clock till four of that day, at the house of Elijah Buck, in Chemung, the said assignees will attend to make a division of all that shall come to their hands, of such estate. Dated at Chemung, this 23d day of June, 1808.

Jacob Lowman,
Elijah Buck,
} *Assignees.*

28 3m

Mrs. Jeffords,

No. 90, Warren-Street, Hud

(opposite Swart's City-Tave

Has received, in addition to her for of

Fancy Goods and Mil

a very large and handsome assort

Straw Bonnets,

All which will be sold on the most r terms.

Gowns and Pelices made, and St nets made and altered in the best fashionable manner.

November 13, 1807.

The subscriber offers for sale, as Charles M'Evers, jun.; also as agen lion Ludlow, G.V. Ludlow and Ann about

Two Hundred Farm

in Greene County, on the west side kill Mountain, on the north and sou Little Delaware Turnpike Road, twenty and thirty four miles from Landing. Price reasonable, and tim ment, ten or fifteen years, with a sm ment down, and interest punctual will be executed by the proprieto selves, pursuant to contracts made subscriber.

Proposals will also be received fo or the tracts of land, late the proper ward Livingston; and answers will by the proprietors, within a reasona

Amos Ea

Catskill, (near the Mountain) May 25, 1808.

Note. The subscriber having tors ed from all incumbrances whatever, of his own Farms, (containing abo cres each) in the town of Catskill, be seen by calling at the office of t of Greene county) he now offers sale at the reduced price of twelv per acre on an average, payable i years, with interest punctually paid But all applications must be made w months; for if not sold by that tim determined on other arrangements.

From 14 to 16 Farms to

From the 1st of January next, th beautiful and valuable Farms upon t anock Flats in the Manor of Livin be leased for a term of years. None ply but those who can pay down in t of one year from the date of the l half of the purchase money, and the der in small annual rents.

Also, an excellent stand for a Tav occupied by Mr. Conrad Turner, wi acres of good arable Land and thirty Land. For further particulars appl JOHN S. LIVINGSTON at Claver those who may wish to see the Fa DANIEL TONERY, Esq. in Grang the premises.

June 10, 1808.

Land Agency.

A middle aged man, a Surveyor, an extensive acquaintance in the mi northern states, wishes for a profita cy in the settling of new lands, on terms to actual settlers. A large f well situated for immediate settlem ated either in the western or north part of the state of New-York, Connecticut, or some part of Ohio, preferred. Persons owning tra land, who wish for an agent, and p pid settlements, may learn fortu lars, and communicate their desig letter, *(post-paid)* addressed to of H. CROSWELL, Hudson Oh cations in person, enquire of him.

Hudson, 8 Mo. 1, 1808.